

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1908.

二拜禮

香港英曆八月四日

30 PER ANNUM  
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

## Banks.

### YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 10,000,000  
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,120,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

#### Branches and Agencies.

TOKIO. CHEFOO.  
KOBE. TIENTSIN.  
OSAKA. PEKIN.  
NAGASAKI. NEWHONGKONG.  
LONDON. DALNY.  
YOKOHAMA. PORT ARTHUR.  
SAN FRANCISCO. ANTONIO.  
HONOLULU. LIOYANG.  
HAMBURG. MUKDEN.  
SHANGHAI. TIE-LING.  
HANKOW. CHANGCHUN.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Account at the rate of 1 per cent.  
per annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposit:—

For 12 months ..... 5% p.a.  
" 6 " ..... 4% " "  
" 3 " ..... 3% " "

TAKIO TAKAMICHI,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1908. [23]

### INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP ..... GOLD \$1,250,000  
ABOUT MEX \$7,212,222  
RESERVE FUND ..... GOLD \$1,250,000  
ABOUT MEX \$7,212,222

#### HEAD OFFICE:

60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.  
LONDON OFFICE:  
THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

#### LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.  
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF  
ENGLAND, LIMITED.  
THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE  
WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description  
of Banking and Exchange Business,  
receives Money in Current Account at the  
rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and ac-  
cepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 12 months 4% per cent. per annum.

6 " 3 " " "

3 " 2 " " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25]

### THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1855.  
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £1,200,000  
RESERVE FUND ..... £1,250,000  
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPR-  
TORS ..... £1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT  
ACCOUNT at the rate of 1 per cent. per  
annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.

" 6 " 3 " "

" 3 " 2 " "

JOHN ARMSTRONG,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1908. [29]

### DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP—Sh. Tals 7,500,000

#### HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

#### BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES: Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow,  
Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin,  
Tientsin, Tientsin, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND  
BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische  
Staatsbank).  
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft.  
Deutsche Bank S. Bielefeld.  
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft.  
Bank fuer Handel und Industrie.  
Robert Warshawsky & Co.  
Mendelssohn & Co.  
M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne, Frankfurt.  
Jacob S. H. Stern.  
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.  
Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Co., Koeln.  
Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank,  
Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS,  
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK,  
LIMITED.  
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENT,  
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be  
learned on application. Every description of  
Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOHN,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [30]

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... \$15,000,000  
RESERVE FUNDS ..... \$15,000,000

Sterling ..... \$15,000,000  
Silver ..... \$15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

#### COURT OF DIRECTORS:

E. Shellim, Esq.—Chairman.

Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson—Deputy Chairman.

E. G. Barrett, Esq. O. R. Leimann, Esq.

G. R. Brodersen, Esq. R. Shewan, Esq.

G. Friesland, Esq. Hon. Mr. H. A. W.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq. Slade.

W. Helms, Esq. H. E. Tomkins, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—W. ADAMS ORAM.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTRY  
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 1 per cent.  
per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 2% per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 3% per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 4% per cent. per annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1908. [34]

### HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted  
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be  
obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3% PER  
CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option  
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND  
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED  
DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION,  
J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [38]

### NETERLANDSHE HANDEL- MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL Fl. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).

RESERVE FUND Fl. 5,752,884.84  
(about £470,000).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai,  
Rangoon, Samarang, Soerabaya, Chemou,  
Tegal, Pecalongan, Pascoerogan, Tjilatjap,  
Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Koi-  
Radja (Acheen), Bandjermasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colom-  
bo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bang-  
kok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hankow, Amoy,  
Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney,  
New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S  
BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for  
collection Bills of Exchange, issues  
letters of credit on its Branches and cor-  
respondents in the East, on the Continent, and  
in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and  
transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily  
balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum.

Do. 6 do. 4% do.

Do. 3 do. 3% do.

J. L. VAN MOUTEN,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 16th July 1908. [36]

### INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR and EXPRESS TRAINS Co.

(THE  
GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE  
TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for  
the above Company, we shall be  
pleased to give any information as to rates of  
passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.  
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [37]

## Mails.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

#### STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI..... {DELHI.....} About 6th August. Freight and Passage.

LONDON, &c., via usual Ports {MARMORA.....} 8th August. See Special Advertisement.

LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES..... {NUBIA.....} About 12th August. Freight and Passage.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & PALMA..... {Capt. G. W. Cockman, R.N.R.} About 14th August. Freight only.

YOKOHAMA..... {Capt. F. J. Fox.....} August. Freight only.

For Further Particulars, apply to

F. J. ABBOTT,

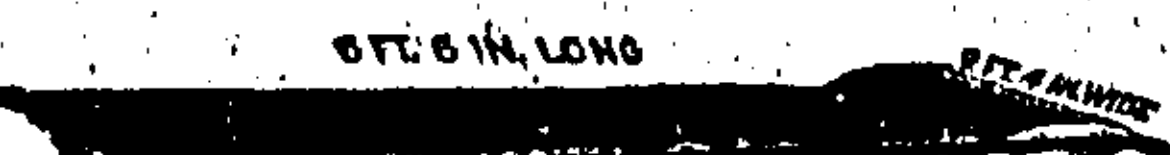
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1908. [7]

## Intimations.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

#### FOLDING CANVAS BEDS.

OPEN  \$8.00 each

Closed.

With MOSQUITO FRAME AND CURTAIN \$15.00 COMPLETE.

THIN SUMMER BLANKETS, \$3.50 each.

A NECESSITY AND A LUXURY FOR THE SUMMER.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [60]

V. O. S.

AND

EXTRA SPECIAL FINEST LIQUEUR

ARE THE BEST WHISKIES OBTAINABLE.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1908. [40]

THE SAVOY,

13, Queen's Road Central.

FIRST CLASS GOODS:

New Regal Shoes and Monarch

Shirts.

Outfitters.

W. B. Corsets.

Ladies' Shoes.

Embroidered Linen and Swatow

Drawn Work, &c.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1908. [63]

MUSIC LESSON.

LESSONS in Violin, Mandoline and Guitar

at pupil's residence.

Evening engagements for Dances and

Concerts.

Apply to—

E. J. LOPES,

10, Hoang Kong Telegraph Office,

Hongkong, 21st March, 1908. [39]

### PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### TIME TABLE.

#### WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

6.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

6.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon ... Every 15 minutes.

12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 5.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the

Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING,  
10, Hoang Kong Telegraph Office.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1908. [41]

## Shipping—Steamers.

### HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO

AND

#### WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

#### JOINT SERVICE OF

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND  
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

#### HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" 2,363 Tons, "FATSHAN" 2,260 Tons, "KINSHAN" 1,995 Tons,  
"HEUNGSHAN" 1,998 Tons.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5.30 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River.

Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

#### HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SU-I-AN" 1,651 Tons and "SU-I-TAI" 1,651 Tons.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wharf.

REDUCED SALOON RATES AT WEEK-END.

Saturday A.M. or P.M. departure, returning Sunday A.M. or P.M. .... \$1.00

Do. do. do. do. Monday do. .... \$4.00

#### CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HOI SANG".

Departures from MACAO to CANTON on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.

Departures from CANTON to MACAO on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

#### JOINT SERVICE OF

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,  
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY, LTD.

#### CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM" 588 Tons, and "NANNING" 559 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 5.30 A.M.

Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

#### EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAYS, the Company's Steamship "SU-I-AN" will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 A.M. Returning from Macao at 5 P.M.

Popular Excursion Rates as usual.

N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,

HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),

opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [5]

## Hotels.

### HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PARK, near the TRAM TERMINUS. Tel. 561.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900. [15]

CONNAUGHT HOTEL,

HONGKONG.

A FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN HOTEL.

SITUATED IN THE MAIN STREET NEAR THE BANKS AND PRINCIPAL OFFICES.

STRICTLY EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

Wines and Spirits of the very Best Quality.

Bath to Every Room.

Hot and Cold Water Throughout.

Hotel Lunch Meets all Steamers







## Intimations.

**Wm. Powell, Ltd.,**

Gentlemen's  
Department,  
28, Queen's Road.

Direct  
Importers  
GENTLEMEN'S  
**PANAMA  
HATS.**

Smart  
and  
Exclusive  
**NECKWEAR.**

Specialists  
in  
Gentlemen's  
Hosiery.

Cool  
and  
Durable  
**SINGLET  
AND  
SHIRTS.**

Latest  
Patterns  
in  
**SOCKS.**

**W.M. POWELL,  
LTD.,**  
General Drapers,  
Furnishers,  
Des Voeux Road,  
and  
28, Queen's Road,  
HONGKONG.

## SHELL TRANSPORT AND TRADING CO.

The annual meeting of the Shell Transport and Trading Company, Limited, was held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, on 30th ult., Sir Marcus Samuel, Bart., presiding. The Secretary (Mr. E. A. Smith-Rewie) having read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said: Gentlemen,—As I promised at our last meeting, the accounts which I now have the pleasure of placing before you of the "Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited, for the year 1907, are somewhat different to those which have been hitherto presented to you. You will observe that the assets are changed, and now consist of shares in the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company, Limited, and the Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschappij. These companies are the holders of the whole of your former property, as well as that of the Royal Dutch Company. The nominal amount of the shares held by us is in excess of that shown in the balance-sheet, because, as a matter of course, we have placed the shares at the actual cost to this company, as per the particulars set out in our balance-sheet. Referring now to the debtor side of the balance-sheet, I must direct your attention to the fact that all liabilities of every sort and kind are discharged, and your company for the first time in its history has no debts of any description outstanding—a matter upon which I heartily congratulate you. To attain this end it has been necessary to apply, not only the whole of your capital including the proceeds of the issue of the new shares, but also the whole of the previously accumulated reserve fund, together with the £170,000 which we have appropriated from the profits of 1906. I emphasize this point, because you will observe we have made a distinction in the "reserve account," and the "reserve fund." The former was always applied for purposes of the business, and personally I cannot see any objection to this, because I have always held that so long as a company can profitably employ its resources in its own business it is fully to put it in investments outside, and either have to raise new capital or to borrow money for the purpose of extensions. The reserve account was accumulated in cash—£450,000, by premiums on new shares, and £270,000 by cash provided from our profits. Had it not been for these funds we could not have made the enormous payments that we have without having to raise more capital.

THE NEW SHARE ISSUE.  
It will be in the recollection of the shareholders that the board had authority to issue 500,000 shares. Thanks to their providence in building up a reserve, it was only necessary to issue 300,000 new shares instead of the 500,000. The company, therefore, still have 200,000 shares in reserve for issue should developments call for it. I can scarcely expect you to carry in your minds the figures of the last balance-sheet, but I may tell you that the amount owing on bills payable on current and other accounts, and unmatured liabilities and charges upon steamers and installations, amounted to £4,851,125.7d. We have further contributed to each of the new companies £399,103 19s. 7d., and made payments in respect of other liabilities which had to be discharged by us in connection with the amalgamation, £95,321 11s. 6d. This approximately accounts for the money that we have invested on your behalf from our reserve account, and the new capital. The new "reserve fund" of £1,020,000, which we have started, is in actual cash, as is the £6,317 19s. 4d. carried forward.

With our report we have circulated, for the guidance of our shareholders, summarised balance sheets of the two subsidiary companies. I have to express the great satisfaction that my colleagues and myself have experienced at finding the very ample appropriations for depreciation made in the two companies. If such figures are maintained, it is very obvious that in the course of a few years the position will be even stronger than it is at present. Referring first to the balance-sheet of the Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschappij, you will find that there has been put aside for depreciation £200,000, besides £91,600 provided by the Nederlandse Industriële Industrie en Handel Maatschappij—only the net profits of this concern having been embodied in the balance-sheet of the Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschappij. Inasmuch as the entire work of drilling and of geological survey has been passed to working accounts (as in contradistinction to the practice of many oil companies in charging some considerable portion of such work to capital account), this "reserve" for depreciation is, in reality, very much larger than it appears, because the production of petroleum derived from our territories in Java, Sumatra, Borneo, and Roumania has during the year 1907 amounted to 1,120,000 tons, a considerable advance upon the previous year. In addition to this, the geological surveys have resulted in the location of new oilfields, of which it is impossible to overstate the importance, and which are quite sufficient to fortify your directors' belief in the richness of the fields and their endurance for very many years to come.

INSURANCE FUND.  
You are aware that the companies resolved to do their own insurance. I am glad to inform you that we start the year 1908 with an insurance fund of no less than £100,000. I am quite convinced that this policy, seeing the very widespread character of our risks, will be more than justified by results. You will see in the Bataafsche balance-sheet an item which is very large (being in fact nearly £1,200,000), under the item of "Debtors," but I can at once reassure you by telling you that the whole of the money has been since paid. Now, referring to the balance-sheet of the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company, Limited, I regret that I am making a summarised balance-sheet it was not thought necessary to state a matter which, of course, of enormous importance, viz., that not less than £150,000 had been set aside for depreciation. This sum had been deducted

from the assets instead of being shown separately. I am sure it must have been very satisfactory to you, because you will see that, including the insurance fund established, the amount carried forward, and the provision for depreciation made in all the companies, a sum of over £600,000 has been set aside, and yet the Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschappij, and of £400,000 in the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company, Limited, is available for dividend. Of this the aggregate share of the "Shell" Company would have amounted to £600,000, but the cost of the new issue and of adjustments relating to previous accounts—items which will not recur—reduce the amount actually available to £550,000 13s. 9d.

I must still mention that a further sum of £21,000 has been written off the profits, this sum consisting of the stamp duty on the establishment of the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company, Limited, legal expenses, and no less than £3,000 for the transfer stamps on the shares of the Asiatic Petroleum Company, Limited, to the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company, Limited. This again is a non-recurring item. When all these provisions are understood, the shareholders will see how much they have to congratulate themselves upon in the working of the business in the past year. In justice to directors, it is only right to state how correct was their view of the value of the preference shares in this company when they insisted upon maintaining the rate at 5 per cent. instead of making the rate of interest 5½ per cent., as they were urged to do. It is quite certain that they would not have obtained better terms for the issue they procured, whilst it is a matter of satisfaction to know that, being the first charge on the joint earnings of the companies for, at all events, the next nine years, there is probably no industrial security which should rank higher than the preference shares in this company.

PETROL IMPORTS.  
Here are some other matters to which I think it is desirable to call your attention. The one is the fact, which is highly gratifying to us, that the imports of petrol to the United Kingdom to June 15 no less than 10,430,000 gallons came from the East Indies, as against 1,600,000 gallons from the United States. There is no instance, that I know of, of a trade which has by sheer merit of quality in so short a time gained such dimensions as that enjoyed by the sale of "Shell" spirit. This name, I think, has become a household word among motorists, and it gains in reputation every day. I take the opportunity of repeating that motorists need be under no apprehension whatever as to supplies being forthcoming to meet any demand which may arise, and they may rest assured that, in view of the very large production of our companies, everything possible to encourage consumption will be done. As the petrol produced in British India is subject to the same disqualification in France as the Borneo and Sumatra petrol, it is to be hoped that the energetic steps now being taken by the Foreign Office to induce the French Government to admit petrol the produce of British India, on the same terms as its rivals, may have some effect. Although it would be out of place to introduce politics at such a meeting as this it is surely desirable to mention the reason for the exclusion in France of the petrol of British India is that few of our dependencies enjoy the most-favoured nation clause with foreign countries. They are consequently subjected very often to prohibitive tariffs. Liquid fuel, which this company so greatly helped to pioneer, is assuming more importance every day, and whilst our supplies continue large, I am glad to be able to record the fact that consumption in the Eastern markets has increased so rapidly that we now have no difficulty in disposing of our output.

THE FLEET.  
It will, no doubt, interest you to know that, in addition to tankers, our companies have at their disposal for transport purposes a fleet of twenty-nine steamers, with a carrying capacity of 146,720 tons of deadweight, whilst during the year we have had other steamers under charter. To replace these, two new steamers of about 7,000 tons each, specially adapted for the transport of petrol in bulk, are being built in Great Britain for the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co., Limited, whilst a lighter of 1,500 tons and a tug of 850 h.p. were built in Dutch yards for that company. In order to cheapen transport in Koetei, the Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschappij are building three tank lighters of 1,500 tons each, and two large tugs, also in Dutch yards.

STORAGE CAPACITY.  
For the purpose of storage and distribution the companies possess a great number of tank installations and stores in the interior, which are fed from the ocean installations. Then they have large tin factories and storage for plant and materials, sundry small craft and tank wagons, and other means of distribution too numerous to mention. With their very large mileage of pipe-lines, refineries for production, and piers and wharves, you can form some idea of the great extent of our business, and see how the very large amount of capital invested is employed. The refinery in Borneo has been considerably improved and extended. The paraffin factory, which will be one of the largest in the world, is under construction. We have already notified you that trading for the year has been quite satisfactory, and we believe that, owing to the ever-increasing importance of our hydrocarbons, we may look forward with great confidence to the future. We have not hesitated, therefore, in paying you, on account of the profits of 1908, an interim dividend of 5 per cent., being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. I have now much pleasure in moving the adoption of the report. (Cheers.)

Mr. R. J. Black seconded the motion.  
THE DISCUSSION.  
Sir J. Fortescue Flannery wanted to know why the number of shareholders should not be very largely increased by a special effort to bring in the small petrol dealers and thus to secure a large number of preferential agents throughout the country for the sale of the "Shell" spirit. He believed he was right in saying that the "Shell" Company was

the only British company which produced motor spirit in large quantities. If that was so there was an opportunity for British retail dealers to become interested in the company—in a small way, perhaps, but sufficiently to make them give a preference to the company's product as against the products of rival companies. His suggestion was that the board should consider the idea of issuing some of the two hundred thousand shares which they held in reserve at special bonus terms to these motor spirit dealers, in such a way as to give them preferential treatment in comparison with ordinary shareholders; so that they might in return act as special agents in the interests of the company. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman: I think your idea is a most excellent one, but inasmuch as the shares can be bought in the market, and the directors are keeping the two hundred thousand shares as a nest egg in a case of emergency, I do not think the board would entertain a proposal to use them for the special purpose which Sir Fortescue has suggested.

Mr. Oppenheimer asked a question with regard to the depreciation which had been written off the Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschappij and the Anglo-Saxon Company. In the former case it was said the amount was 2,000,000 florins, and in the latter £180,000. Did that represent the total amount written off?

The Chairman: As depreciation, yes, but there are other amounts in the working expenses which might ordinarily go to capital charge. There is also £91,600 put aside by the Nederlandse Industriële Industrie Company.

Mr. Oppenheimer: Might I suggest that we should have profit and loss accounts of these two companies, because the balance-sheet does not show very clearly from what sources our income is derived?

The Chairman: I think that has been rather deliberately on the part of our Dutch friends. The directors do not believe in giving more information than is necessary to our opponents, and we cannot give our shareholders more information than we receive from our Dutch friends. We will submit the suggestion to our fellow directors in the companies.

Mr. Noakes reminded the meeting that at the time of the agreement with the Royal Dutch Company the shareholders in it were informed that among other terms the subsidiary company agreed to put by £100,000 per year until a certain figure was reached.

The Chairman: I stated in my speech that £100,000 had been put aside under insurance fund. That has been done almost entirely from profits. That sum is put aside as the nucleus of the fund of which you speak. I will now move, "That the report and balance-sheet be adopted, together with the confirmation of a final dividend of 5 per share on the ordinary shares for the year 1907."

The motion was put, and carried unanimously.  
On the motion of Mr. Samuel Samuel, seconded by Mr. W. F. Mitchell, the retiring directors—Messrs. J. J. Black, R. Waley Cohen, Philipp Arnold, Sir Marcus Samuel—were re-elected.  
The auditors, Messrs. Turquand, Youngs and Co., were re-appointed at the instance of Mr. Beuermann.

Mr. K. Pembroke proposed that they accord the chairman and directors their hearty and warm thanks for their services. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Delmege, seconding the motion, referred to the excellent balance-sheet which had been put before the meeting. He thanked the board for the prosperous condition of the company, and, knowing as he did the very serious difficulty with which they had had to contend in various places, and under various Governments, he thought that very great credit was due to the directors. (Hear, hear.)  
The vote of thanks having been heartily accorded.  
The Chairman, in the course of his reply, said: There are two ways in which we might look at this great company. We might look at it simply as a mining company, and pay you up to the hilt. But had we done that, I do not think we should be in the position we are in to-day, nor should we be doing justice to the character of our company. Personally, I am satisfied with a 15 per cent. dividend, and, seeing the enormous strength of the company, I trust that, having once started a 15 per cent. dividend, we may never go back from it. I think it is better to have regard to the fact that we are not simply a mining company, which would distribute up to the hilt and let the future take care of itself. I think that meets the views of the majority of the shareholders, and I think it is the soundest policy, on the whole. (Hear, hear.) I hope to meet you next year with even better results. (Cheers.)—London & China Express.

## Intimations.

THE CHINA—PROVIDENT—LOAN—AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP ..... £1,350,000)  
Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.  
Goods retained on Storage.  
Advances made on Merchandise.  
Loans made on the Provident System.  
(Rates and Particulars on application).  
THE OFFICE OF  
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,  
ATTORNEY, &c.  
Undertaken and Executed.  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 19th March, 1908. (48)

**LEE YEE**  
HAIR DRESSING SALOON.  
HAS ALWAYS ON HAND  
CIGARS, CIGARETTES.

AND  
TOILET REQUISITES  
FOR SALE.  
12, D'ARVILLE STREET,  
HONGKONG.  
HONGKONG, 19th March, 1908. (49)

## Intimations.

## THE WORRIED WOMEN.

They say men must work and women must weep; but alas, in this too busy world women often have to work and weep at the same time. Their holidays are too few and their work too heavy and monotonous. It makes them nervous and irritable. The depressed and worried woman loses her appetite and grows thin and feeble. Once in a while she has spells of palpitation and has to lie up for a day or two. If some disease like influenza or malarial fever happens to prevail she is almost certain to have an attack of it, and that often paves the way for chronic troubles of the throat, lungs and other organs; and there is no saying what the end may be. Let the tired and overladen woman rest as much as possible; and above all, place at her command a bottle of

## WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

a true and sure remedy for the ills and maladies of women. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Search the world over and you will find nothing to equal it. Taken before meals it improves the nutritive value of ordinary foods by making them easier to assimilate, and has carried hope and good cheer into thousands of "darkened homes." It is effective from the first dose, and probably one bottle is all you may need. It is absolutely reliable and effective in Blood Impurities, Nervous Dyspepsia, Wasting Conditions, Melancholy, Chlorosis, Impaired Nutrition, Scrofula, Low Vitality, and all troubles of the Throat and Lungs. Dr. E. J. Boyes says: "I have found it a preparation of great merit. In a recent case a patient gained nearly twenty pounds in two months' treatment, in which it was the principal remedial agent." It carries the guarantee of reliability and cannot fail or disappoint you. Why accept a substitute? Sold by all chemists.

## THE STATE FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HAVING been appointed AGENTS of the above Company, we are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on approved Foreign and Chinese risks at current rates of premium.

CRUZ, BISTO & CO.  
Canton, 30th July, 1908. (714)

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

## PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 37½ lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask ex Factory.  
In Bags of 50 lbs. net \$3.85 per Bag ex Factory.  
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 28th April, 1908. (725)

## COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 10,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. PARLAEN  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1908. (741)

## TYPEWRITERS

## A SPECIALITY.

OVER TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE

## OR

CLEANING, OVERHAULING,

## and REPAIRING

ALL BROKEN PARTS.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

## Also

(FOR SALE and HIRE.

MODERATE CHARGES.

## MOTOR LAUNCHES

## ON HIRE

AT BLAKE PIER.

A GREAT RUN TO PASSENGERS

TO AND FROM STEAMERS.

## AND

ALSO ROUND THE ISLAND FOR

PICNIC PARTIES, &c.

Fares from \$4 per Hour.

**HUMBER CYCLES**  
AGENCY.

## DRAGON CYCLE

## DEPOT.

31 & 33 DERVEX ROAD.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1908. (41)

## Public Companies.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTY-FOURTH ORDINARY SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING of the Company, will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Hamilton, on TUESDAY, the 11th August, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, confirming the appointment of Directors; and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th July to 11th August, both days inclusive.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
W. E. CLARKE,  
Secretary. (682)

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of AUGUST, 1908, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1908.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager. (743)

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 10th instant, to SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager. (724)

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Offices of the Company, Queen's Buildings, Cornhill Road, on MONDAY, 24th August, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1908.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 24th August, both days inclusive.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
THOS. J. ROSE,  
Secretary. (748)

## Entertainment.

## BOXING! BOXING!

## ONE OF THE

## GREATEST BOXING CONTESTS

## HONGKONG EVER WITNESSED.

Theatre Royal, City Hall,  
Hongkong.

SATURDAY, 8th AUG., 1908.

## MAIN EVENT

25 ROUNDS.

"BATTING" SIMMS v.

"JIMMIE" O'ROURKE.

U.S.S. Wilmington, 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington.

\$100 GOLD PURSE. \$1,000 SIDE BET.

Ensign W. D. GREETHAM, Referee.

PRELIMINARIES:

6 ROUNDS.

"HEINIE" MILLER v.

"JIMMIE" McFADDEN.

U.S.S. Wilmington, 128 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington.

6 ROUNDS.

"SHORTIE" McKENNA v.

"MIE" COYNE.

U.S.S. Wilmington, 124 lbs. H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong.

NOTICE.—The Simms v. O'Rourke fight is a return match, their first encounter having resulted in a 15 round draw at Shanghai, while "JIMMIE" O'ROURKE was serving on board the U.S.S. "GALVESTON."

Tickets: \$1, 2, 3, and Rigidity \$5.

THE MANAGEMENT.

First contest starts at 8.30 P.M., sharp.

Doors open at 8 P.M.

Booking plans now open at the

ROBINSON PIANO Co., Ltd.

W. H. BAROWSKI,

Com. Sec.; U.S.N.

U.S.S. Wilmington. (722)

## Intimations.

PABST BREWING COMPANY,

MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES

ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK

BY

SIEMSEN & Co.,

Agents for

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1907. (66)

## NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" and they are urged against paying more than TEN CENTS (10 cts.) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGER.

Hongkong, 29th September, 1907. (67)



## Intimations.

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.**

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

## CHEMISTS

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.E. THE GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.

**WATSON'S LOTION FOR PRICKLY HEAT.**

A sovereign remedy. Immediately relieves the irritation.

**WATSON'S PRICKLY HEAT POWDER.**

for Prickly Heat, Sunburn and Roughness of the skin. Highly recommended by the medical faculty.

**WATSON'S BOBATED TALCUM POWDER.**

A soothing and sanitary powder. Allays irritation and prevents chafing of the skin. A luxury after shaving.

**WATSON'S GLYCERINE & MILK OF CUCUMBER.**

for rendering the skin soft and fair. An effective remedy for all imperfections of the skin caused by Summer Heat.

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,**

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

AND

KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1908.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1908.

## OPIUM IN SHANGHAI.

## CLOSING OF THE HOUSES.

Inasmuch as Police reports submitted indicate that the closing of one-quarter of the number of licensed opium-houses has been carried to completion without difficulty or disturbance, it appears to the Council desirable to proceed with the second quarter in sufficient time to provide data whereon the community may base its final decision in this matter at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers in March, 1909. To this end, therefore, it is decided to bring this further measure into effect on December 31, by the same process of drawing lots and with the same notice to the concerned. Saturday, October 3, at 2 o'clock p.m., is fixed for the drawing, which will be conducted as on the previous occasion in the Malao Market.

## FRANCE AND CHINA.

The French have agreed to take action against the Chinese rebels on the boundaries of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan and Annam, who may escape into French territory, under the following regulations:—

- (1) The suspected persons shall be prevented from going into the interior of Annam.
- (2) The cost of arresting these persons shall be paid by the Chinese Government.
- (3) Chinese detectives on obtaining a licence from the French may proceed to the interior for the purpose of discovering the hiding places of such persons.
- (4) When hiding places are discovered French soldiers will proceed, on report being lodged, to capture the rebels.
- (5) The Chinese shall remain within their boundaries.
- (6) Chinese soldiers passing the boundaries in pursuit of rebels shall hand over their arms to the French until the latter have soldiers out to capture the rebels.
- (7) Captured rebels shall be taken before the French court before being handed over to the Chinese authorities.
- (8) Natives of Annam will not be allowed to receive any Chinese unless the latter are provided with a licence—*Chinese Public Opinion*.

## ALLEGED POACHING AFFRAY.

## APPEAL FROM DEATH SENTENCE.

Tokio, July 30.  
The six members of the crew of the alleged poaching vessel, *Miya Maru*, who have been sentenced to death by a Russian Court-martial, are appealing. The Japanese contend that the Russians arrested the *Miya Maru* outside Russian territorial waters.—*N. C. D. News*.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

"Love your country, tell the truth, and don't dawdle," were the words with which the Earl of Cromer summed up his advice to the Leys schoolboys at the annual speech day.

THE factory, established at Haisyong (a ginseng producing centre) by the Korean Ginseng Monopoly Office, has commenced operations. Its construction cost the Korean Government Y220,000.

JAPANESE manufacturers are turning out a new sort of hat, made of wood. It should be popular in England, where, a contemporary unduly remarks, there are so many heads made of the same material.

IT has been definitely decided to transport the remains of Crosby Hall from the City, and re-erect the hall at More's Garden, Chelsea Embankment, where it will form part of the University Hall scheme.

THE Rosa Moyesi is a delightful new single rose from China. The colour is very exceptional, and of a ruby red tone, much more intense in the opening flowers. The blossoms are about two inches across, and the petals of very firm texture.

A NEW barrier was seen in the Supreme Court, this morning. The gentleman to whom we refer is Mr. D. McNeil, of the firm of Janson, McNeil and Jones, of Shanghai. Mr. McNeil, as will be seen from a report in another column, is in the Colony in the interest of a certain firm who is suing in the Supreme Court to recover the sum of \$150,000.

AN Indian bricklayer, who sometimes acts as cook, in the service of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, was sentenced to three months' hard labour by Mr. J. U. Kemp, in the Police Court, this morning, for assaulting a Chinese woman at Yau-ma-tei on Sunday. He had also to pay \$50 compensation for damage done to her clothing. Inspector McHardy prosecuted.

ACCORDING to the *Mainichi*, many ship-owners neglected to keep their vessels in full repair during the depression in the shipping business or exposed them to damage by employing incompetent officers and crews. Consequently many orders for repairs are now being placed, with the result that both the Kawasaki and Mitsubishi Dockyards have of late been very busy after a long period of idleness.

A CASE, which will, perhaps, have interesting results, is fixed to be heard in the Police Court, on Friday next. The parties concerned are Yaku Singh, a sycor of the Kowloon Stables (defendant) and H. H. Watson, of 10, Robinson Road, Kowloon (the complainant). The charge against the Indian is that of assault, Mr. E. Davidson, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, will appear for the defence.

A PEKING dispatch states that Prince Ching and Grand Secretary Chang Chih-ung were called into the Palace on the morning of the 28th ultimo to consult with the Empress Dowager with reference of H. H. M. the Emperor's health. It was finally decided to telegraph to the Governors of Chikiang and Anhui to send up to Peking the foremost physicians in their respective provinces to give what aid they can to alleviate the sufferings of the Imperial Patient.

AN aged coolie, Wan Yau Sun, fifty-six years of age, who has been in the habit for weeks past of disturbing the occupants of a house in Lower Lascar Row by rapping at the door during the night and running away when there was a response, was caught last night. The people had complained to the police of the nuisance and a watch was kept, which put an end to the old man's fun. He was charged in the Police Court, this morning, and ordered to pay a fine of \$5, or go to gaol for a fortnight. The fine was paid.

WONG SHING, a widow, residing in the coolie quarters of the Cotton Mills, at Causeway Bay, was charged in the Police Court, this morning, with failing to notify the police, within a certain time, of the death of her child. It appears that on Sunday the accused's child, Fung Chik, became ill and died soon afterwards. Death was due to malarial fever, which was not known until the police were notified and a *post mortem* held. Soon after the child's death the mother took steps to bury the body, but was stopped by the police. Accused pleaded guilty. The Court considered that the woman was ignorant of what she was doing, and discharged her.

A FIGHT occurred at a place a short distance from the port of Amoy on the 28th ultimo. It appears that there are two factions in the large clan of Wu in that vicinity and a dispute had arisen concerning a piece of debatable land on which both factions claimed to be the owners. The fight culminated on the 28th ultimo in a pitched battle between the clansmen which resulted in the killing of nearly thirty men, honours being divided. There were besides double that number in wounded and as the result was a drawn battle it is fair to assume that there will be another battle in the near future. Strange to say the authorities have not interfered.

THE war on rats and other vermin is to begin in real earnest on August 1. On that date the Society of the Destruction of Vermin, of which Sir James Crichton-Browne is president, will initiate competitions among all the existing sparrows and rat clubs, which they hope to organize into one body. The club which kills the greatest number of rats in 12 months will receive a prize of 10 guineas, and there will be two other prizes of five and three guineas. In addition, there will be offered 50 prizes of one guinea each to individuals who can prove big "bags." For the country clubs there will be offered five prizes of 10 guineas each and 10 prizes of five guineas each for the 11 clubs providing the largest "bag." It is estimated that the champion club should show a bag of 10,000 rats.

## New Typhoon Shelter.

## CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TWITTED WITH INCONSISTENCY.

## GOVERNOR'S UNDERTAKING REGARDING THE LIGHT DUES.

We have been favoured by the Colonial Secretary with an advance copy of a sensational paper which will be laid before the Legislative Council on the 6th inst. It relates to the new typhoon shelter and the proposed temporary increase in light dues.

The whole series of the correspondence has from time to time appeared in these columns. The Government's reply to the letter from the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, dated the 3rd ult., has not, however, appeared in print. We reproduce below the Colonial Secretary's very interesting letter. It reads:—

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 25th July, 1908.

Sir—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 3rd instant with its enclosures, relative to the construction of a typhoon shelter and the means of raising funds for the work.

2. Your committee urge that a new shelter is unnecessary and that Causeway Bay is sufficient for all purposes. The Government is somewhat at a loss to understand this change of opinion on the part of the committee of the Chamber in view of their letter of the 10th of July, 1904, in which the provision of an additional shelter either at Mong Kok Tsui or Cheung Sha Wan was strongly advocated. A copy of the letter in question is appended for convenience of reference together with copy of a letter from the Typhoon Relief Committee dated the 25th of March, 1907, in which that committee endorsed the proposal for a shelter at Mong Kok Tsui. I append a list of the names of the committee in question, on which the Chamber of Commerce was strongly represented. It is to be noticed that Mr. W. J. Gresson and Mr. D. R. Law representing two of the largest shipping firms, which now dissent from the proposal, were on the Committee. To make the record complete I am also to append the reports (not printed) of the Public Works Committee who considered and reported on this question in 1905 and 1907.

3. Judging by the speeches of unofficial members of Council in September last, and by other expressions of public opinion it would seem that the view now put forward by the Chamber is not shared by the community outside the shipping interests. His Excellency on the occasion referred to endorsed the pledge given by his predecessor that Government would undertake the provision of an additional shelter without delay, and the regrettable delay which has already occurred is due to circumstances, as will be explained, over which the Government has had little or no control.

4. Assuming, therefore, that the large majority of the community of Hongkong consider that the provision of an additional typhoon shelter is an urgent and paramount necessity, the first matter to be settled was its location and cost. Prolonged investigation into these two questions has been responsible for the greater part of the delay which is taken place, and finally was at last reached on the report of the Public Works Committee of the Legislative Council (No. 1 of 1908). It was then decided on the reports of experts that the best site was at Mong Kok Tsui, and that the scheme proposed by Mr. Boulton at an estimated cost of 14 million dollars should be undertaken. His Excellency does not propose to re-open this discussion, which would merely result in further delay.

5. Adverting now to your remarks regarding the deepening of Causeway Bay, I am to inform you that a tender has already been accepted for deepening the southern portion of the Causeway Bay Shelter to a depth of 1 foot below low water of ordinary spring tides and work will commence on this at once.

6. The next question at issue is the means by which the funds required for the new typhoon shelter are to be raised. In this connection I am to point out that the quotation given in your letter under reply from a despatch received from Mr. Chamberlain when Secretary of State for the Colonies does not convey an accurate idea of the views expressed by him. In the last paragraph of the despatch referred to he wrote:—

"I desire to add that, if at any time hereafter urgent necessity should arise for increasing the general revenue, I should be prepared to consider any proposal for raising the shipping dues, as I have no reason to think that the present charge has borne very hardly on the shipping interests."

7. In all the circumstances the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council decided that the proposed temporary increase in light dues was a reasonable one for the purposes proposed, and that past experience showed that it would not injuriously affect the port. His Excellency has, however, read with interest the facts you adduce to show that the conditions of the present day are not identical with those of the past and that in your view the experience of the past may prove to some extent fallacious when applied to the conditions of to-day. He proposes therefore to limit the temporary increase to a cents instead of 2 cents per ton, and to exclude the cost of deepening Causeway Bay from the special fund towards which the additional dues are to be devoted.

8. His Excellency is not prepared to raise a loan for this work in view of the fact that inclusive of the Loan of 1902 the Colony has already raised a sum of £1,485,733 for railway construction and other purposes. The interests and sinking funds on these loans will probably reach to per centum of the Colonial revenue and in these circumstances no additional loan is feasible, nor would it meet with the concurrence of the Secretary of State. The proposal of your committee to borrow from a local bank at 6 per centum as an overdraft whatever funds are required to meet the excess of expenditure over the annual amount raised by the addition of a half cent light dues and an equivalent sum

from Government funds would, on the assumption that the total cost amount of \$1,500,000 and was equally expended each year during a period of 5 years, result in a debt to Bank by the shipping interest of a sum of \$677,285 (assuming that the half cent extra dues would produce a sum of \$12,000 per annum) to cancel this debt with continued payments of \$40,000 per annum would involve the continuance of the extra half cent for a further period of 73 years. His Excellency proposes in lieu of this that advances should be made by the Crown Agents from the Colony's reserves at 4 per centum to meet the yearly deficits. With the proposed increase of the light dues to 2 cents, the amount paid by the shipping interest would be \$480,000 and the debt remaining to be extinguished by the shipping interest at the end of the 5 years' construction period would be \$394,308 which at the same rate of 2 cents would be extinguished in about 54 years. It is, therefore, calculated that the temporary increase in the Light Dues would extend over a total period of eleven years. His Excellency concurs in your view that the funds for the construction of the shelter should be kept separate entirely from current revenue and has recommended to the Secretary of State in this sense.

His Excellency is at the same time prepared to give the assurance that the Government has no intention of continuing the proposed increase in light dues after the cost of the typhoon refuge has been met, and that this cost will be shared equally by the funds of the Colony and the produce of the additional cent light dues. It must, however, be clearly understood that His Excellency cannot bind himself or his successors in office not to again increase light dues should urgent occasion arise, but in such a case a new resolution would be proposed to the Legislative Council, and the matter would be considered on its own merits.—I am, &c.

F. H. MAY,  
Colonial Secretary.

The Secretary, Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

[Enclosure.]

Typhoon Relief Fund Committee.

Sir Paul Chater, Kt., C.M.G. (Chairman), Mr. H. E. R. Hunter, (hon. treasurer), Hon. Mr. H. A. Hewitt, (hon. Secretary), Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson, Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B. C.M.G., C.M.G., Hon. Mr. Wei Yut, Hon. Capt. L. A. W. Barnes-Lawrence, Messrs. E. A. Irving, Fung Yu Chun, Lau Chu Pak, Tang Chi Ngong, Ho Kom Tong, Francisco Tso Yat, D. R. Law, A. G. Wood, D. Nissim, A. J. Raymond, H. N. Mody, A. Haupt, N. A. Sieb, E. Goetz and A. Babington.

## A YARN DISPUTE.

## CLAIM FOR ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

In the Supreme Court, this morning, Lai Yu Che, trading as the Wing Yu firm, of 265, Des Voeux Road Central, brought an action against the Wing Mee firm and Ng Ping Yu, one of the partners of 33, Jervois Street, to recover the sum of \$4640, being damages for alleged breach of contract, and for interest and godown rent in respect of a number of bales of Japanese yarn.

The plaintiff was represented by Mr. Reginald Harding, and Mr. P. S. Dixon acted for the defence.

The particulars of the claim, as outlined by Mr. Harding, were that on the 24th July, 1907, the plaintiff sold to the defendants ten bales of yarn, delivery to be taken within sixty days. Some time in October the defendants took delivery of five bales, leaving five bales in the plaintiff's godown, which the latter sold on the 21st November of that year, at a time when the price of yarn had depreciated considerably in the Colony. The yarn plaintiff originally purchased for \$121 per bale, but when he sold the five bales all he could get was \$174 per bale, so that he lost over the transaction. About the 8th or 9th July of this year the defendants wrote to plaintiff calling for the delivery of the yarn. What the plaintiff was claiming was the difference in the price of the yarn, godown expenses and interest.

At this stage Mr. Justice Gompertz's attention was called to the fact that the defendants had paid \$192 into Court as part payment for the godown rent for the yarn.

Mr. Gompertz—If you are not at fault why have you paid money into Court.

Mr. Dixon remarked that the money paid into Court was for the godown rent on the five bales which his clients had taken delivery of, and which had been kept for them for fifty days.

Mr. Gompertz—Did you get notice before the yarn was sold.

Mr. Dixon—No.

Evidence was then heard.

## CHOLERA AT HANKOW.

Hankow papers record the deaths from cholera of two foreigners on July 25 and one on July 26. Mr. Shearme, chief officer of the C.N.S. *Kian* who had been an inmate of the Roman Catholic Hospital for some time suffering from an internal complaint, was suddenly seized with cholera at 9 p.m. and died at 12 a.m. The other death was that of the Rev. Padre A. Charelli, who had been in hospital for five days suffering from a high fever. He contracted cholera at almost the same time as Mr. Shearme, and died shortly afterwards. He was only 35 years of age and had been stationed in Hankow seven years, during which he had done splendid work in the cause of charity. The deceased was a native of Venice.—On July 26, Mr. Korn, Secretary of the German Consulate, died. Mr. Korn and his wife were taken to hospital a week before, both suffering from cholera. Mr. Korn succumbed a day after his admission, but it was hoped for some days that Mr. Korn would pull through.

## The Typhoon.

## SECRETARY OF STATE'S TELEGRAM.

The following telegram was received by H.E. the Governor from the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

"Your telegram, 30th July, news of typhoon, received with great regret by H.M.'s Government, who desire me to convey to community at Hongkong sincere sympathy at this second disaster within two years."

## DAMAGE TO THE RAILWAY.

## WORK IN THE TUNNEL DELAYED.

A correspondent writing from Shatin under yesterday's date makes the following observations regarding the damage done to the railway by the typhoon. His letter reads:—The recent typhoon has done more damage to the Kowloon-Canton Railway property at Shatin than was previously stated. The compressors and dynamos are at a standstill owing to the roof of the shops being blown off and the progress of the works in the tunnel has not been resumed since the typhoon. The "Miners," the bungalow occupied by the railway staff, on the hill opposite the tunnel, had the roof of the verandah at the rear, some six feet long, taken off and blown across a gulch about two hundred and fifty yards wide. A similar disaster befell the roof of the railway office. Hundreds of coolies are employed to repair the various damages and it is anticipated that the repair works will be completed in a fortnight's time.

To further augment the hindrance to the works, a majority of the European staff has taken ill with fever and the outlook for a speedy completion of the tunnel is not so promising as was at first anticipated.

## "YING KING'S" ANCHOR CHAIN.

An anchor chain, which is believed to belong to the steamer *Ying King*, has been recovered by the police. The chain was found in the possession of a fisherman, who was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court, this morning. His Worship found him not guilty of the charge of unlawful possession and discharged him.

## MORE BODIES RECOVERED.

From a report which was received from Tai O, New Territory, to-day, we learn that ten more dead bodies were picked up and buried by the police. The bodies were found, some on the foreshore, and some floating in the bay.

## OFFICIAL FIGURES.

The official figures of the number of persons drowned or missing in the typhoon, as compiled by Chief Inspector Baker, are given below. The number also includes those who lost their lives in the *Ying King* disaster. It will be seen from the list that the two European passengers who were on board the ill-fated steamer when she foundered, are classed among the missing. The figures up to date are as follows:—

Drowned .....	212
Killed in collapses .....	66
Missing .....	312
(including two Europeans)	
Injured .....	14

## THE "SCHUYLKILL" AT MANILA.

The *Manila Times*, of 31st ult., says:—The Standard Oil Company's steamer *Schuykill*, Captain Anderson, which went ashore in Hongkong harbour in the typhoon which swept over the British colony last Monday night and was refloated the next day, arrived in Manila Bay this morning, none the worse for her experience.

In describing the storm, Second Officer Underwood said it was so dark at the time that it was impossible to see one's hand held before the eyes. Mr. Underwood narrates the story as follows:—

"The steamer was ready for sea at four o'clock on Monday afternoon and we had left behind harbour and were anchored near Green Island with a lighter alongside just completing the loading of cargo. At 4.30 noon typhoon signals were hoisted indicating that a typhoon was blowing S.E. of Hongkong more than 300 miles away; at 5 o'clock red signals were hoisted denoting that the typhoon was then three hundred miles off but coming dead on for the port.

"This warning gave us time to see that our decks were holding well and to make all deck fittings snug. At 10 p.m. things began to blow and we all knew that we were in for more than the ordinary row. The glass fell to 28.0. Sheets of rain shut out everything and blinding flashes of lightning lit up the surrounding harbour with lurid effect. Steam was well up and we began to prepare for the worst. The wind at ten o'clock was blowing from the North and between midnight and one in the morning blew from the N.E. and then suddenly shifted to the S.E., striking us on our starboard quarter and unfortunately taking the vessel's head off at noon typhoon signals were hoisted indicating that a typhoon was blowing S.E. of Hongkong more than 300 miles away; at 5 o'clock red signals were hoisted denoting that the typhoon was then three hundred miles off but coming dead on for the port.

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"Our refloating was accomplished in remarkably quick time. Signals for a tug were hoisted at once and the steamer came off with very little trouble as the weather had calmed down and we had suffered no injury to the hull. Four hours after taking the anchorage again we were ready to leave for Manila and sailed that same evening.

## INTERNATIONAL RECIPROCITIES.

H. E. Chang Jé-tsun, Viceroy of the Two Kwang provinces, has sent two members of his staff to Hongkong to make inquiries as to the extent of the disastrous typhoon which swept over that Colony the other day, as it is the intention of his Excellency to memorialise the Throne on the subject and ask for a contribution to the sufferers from the typhoon. This is apparently due to the contribution of 10,000,000 which was sent to the victims of the typhoon in that Colony by the Viceroy in aid of the sufferers of the flood in the Two Kwang provinces.—*N. C. D. News*.

## Canton Plague Hospital.

## HONGKONG REFUGEES.

The following correspondence (related to the treatment of plague patients at the Fong Pin Hospital, Canton, was laid before the Sanitary Board this afternoon:—

Sanitary Department, Hongkong, 20th June, 1908.

Sir—I have the honour to inform you that at the last meeting of the Sanitary Board, Mr. Shelton Hooper drew the attention of the President to the attached paragraphs from the local Press on the subject of the treatment at the Fong Pin Hospital, Canton, of plague refugees from Hongkong, and he further requested that inquiries be made through the Government as to the correctness of these statements, and more especially as to the alleged high percentage of recoveries.

(2) I would, therefore, request that H.B.M. Consul at Canton be asked to make inquiries on the face of the figures given, and would appear that the cases treated can hardly be all cases of bubonic plague. The Tung Wa Plague Hospital in Hongkong is in close communication with the Canton Chinese Hospital and adopts the best Chinese treatment, and it should be expected that their percentage of recoveries should be no less than that at Canton, especially considering the fact that the refugees patients have an eighty miles steamer journey before they can reach their place of treatment.—I have, &c.

C. MCL. MESSER,  
Secretary.

The Honourable Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.

Government House, 29th June, 1908.

Sir—I have the honour to enclose extracts from the *China Mail* of the 19th instant and the *Hongkong Telegraph* of the same date to which the Sanitary Board has invited my attention, and to inquire whether these statements, more especially as to the alleged high percentage of recoveries, are correct.

(3) It would appear *prima facie* that the cases treated can hardly be all cases of bubonic plague, for, as the Tung Wa Plague Hospital in Hongkong is in close communication with the Canton Chinese Hospital, and adopts the best Chinese treatment, it should be expected that their percentage of recoveries would be no less than that at Canton, especially in view of the fact that the refugees patients have an eighty miles steamer journey before they can reach their place of treatment.—I have, &c.

F. D. LUGARD.

H. B. M. Consul, Canton.

H. B. M. Consulate-General, Canton, 3rd July, 1908.

Sir,—In reply to your Excellency's despatch No. 117, dated June 29th, on the subject of the alleged large percentage of recoveries of plague patients treated in the Fong Pin Hospital at Canton, I have the honour to enclose copy of a letter from Dr. Swan, the Medical Superintendent of the American Hospital here, reporting the results of a recent visit to the Fong Pin Hospital.

Dr. Davenport, Medical Officer to this Consulate-General whose attention I called to the newspaper cuttings enclosed in your Excellency's despatch under acknowledgment, informs me that, in his opinion, the explanation of the discrepancy between the percentage of cures in the Hongkong and Canton hospitals is to be found in the fact that a number of the cases treated at the Canton institution are incorrectly diagnosed, and that the patients are not suffering from plague at all.

"During the prevalence of the epidemic in Hongkong, a Chinaman contracting malaria or other fevers, which are often accompanied by high temperature and swelling of the glands, jumps to the conclusion that he has caught the plague. He at once takes ship for Canton, where he is met on arrival by the agents of the Fong Pin Hospital, by whom he is conveyed to that institution. In a few days' time, it is probably found that the man is not suffering from bubonic plague and he is dismissed, the case doubtless being entered in the hospital register as a cure.—I have, &c.

(Sd.) HARRY H. FOX,  
Acting Consul-General.

The Medical Missionary Society's Hospital, Canton, July 2nd, 1908.

Dear Mr. Hull—I have delayed replying to your favour, enclosing note of inquiry from Mr. Fox yesterday, until I could find time to visit the native Fong Pin Hospital in the North-west suburbs of the city. This I have done to-day. I have not been able to elicit any unusual information. I had a talk with one of the four native physicians in charge. He told me they had about forty cases of plague in the hospital at the present time, and that about fifty per cent of their cases recovered. He especially emphasized what he considered the great importance of giving an antiseptic rather than clearing out the bowel. Aside from that there appeared to be no special line of treatment. I am of the belief that a good many cases this year are of a milder type than formerly, and that fact may account for any lessening of the mortality in this disease. I have personally known of or treated several cases this year which made a complete recovery.

I may add that the native hospital people told me they were receiving several cases, each day, of cholera, evidently the true form of this dread disease. While I do not know of any locally where it is at present epidemic form, I think the number of cases is increasing this past week.

I was informed that hundred and thirty cases of beriberi were in the native hospital, that being nearly half of their total number of patients. From time to time I have made special inquiries in regard to plague and its treatment, but have discovered nothing of importance either in number of cases or treatment of the disease.—I am, &c.

Dr. H. H. Fox, Consul-General, Canton.



## Telegrams.

## "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

## ABOLITION OF TORTURE.

## CHINESE GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSAL.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 3rd August.

It is proposed by the Imperial Government to direct the Ministry of Justice to issue instructions to the various Provincial authorities enjoining the discontinuance of tortures by the Courts of Justice.

## TANG SHAO-YI'S MISSION.

## DEPARTURE FROM PEKING.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 3rd August.

H.E. Tang Shao-yi, the special Commissioner to America, was reported to be leaving the Capital to-day on his mission to the United States.

## Turkey.

LONDON, 1st August.

Driving to the Selamluk yesterday (Friday) the Sultan stood in his carriage, the whole way, acknowledging the cheers of the people and troops.

His Majesty afterwards received the whole diplomatic body in audience, at which he said he hoped for the support of the Powers, and assured them of his firm resolve to respect the Constitution.

A strong anti-Sultan feeling exists at Adrianople, the headquarters of the Second Army Corps where loyal placards have been torn down.

A meeting in the public gardens protested against the cheering of the Sultan.

Messages have been sent to Constantinople declaring that the army will not tolerate any trifling with the Constitution.

## TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The telegrams quoted below were received at the American Consulate-General from the Manila Observatory:—

August 1st, 4.00 p.m.

Cyclone or typhoon east of Luzon less than 300 miles distant, moving N.N.W. or North.

Cyclone or typhoon West of Northern Luzon more than 100 miles distant almost stationary.

August 2nd, 2 p.m.

Cyclone or typhoon East of Northern Luzon less than 300 miles distant moving N. or N.N.E.

Cyclone or typhoon West of Northern Luzon more than 100 miles distant moving W. or W.N.W.

August 3rd, 3.30 p.m.

Cyclone or typhoon East of Bashi Channel moving N.N.E. or N.E.

August 4th, 11.30 a.m.

10 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon over N. China Sea recurring northward.

## BEATEN AND ROBBED.

## CHINESE WOMAN'S EXPERIENCE ON JUBILEE ROAD.

In a most secluded spot on the Jubilee Road a Chinese woman was attacked by highwaymen and robbed yesterday afternoon.

Jubilee Road is a quiet and invariably deserted thoroughfare leading from Kennedy Town, just below the Plague Hospital, to Aberdeen.

At about four o'clock yesterday afternoon, Wong Yung, a married woman, residing at Telegraph Bay, was returning home after having paid a visit to friends in the city. She was carrying, slung across a bamboo pole, two tins containing foodstuffs, which she had recently purchased. Before she had got within half a mile of Sassoon's Villa, she passed two men, apparently wood-cutters, sitting on the roadside, one of whom was smoking a cigarette. Wong Yung paid them no notice, and was about to pass them, when she was attacked. The two highwaymen, who it seems had been waiting for the woman's return, rushed at her. They flung her to the ground, and while one held her down, the other went through her pockets, removing everything of any value, including her jewellery. In all they stole about \$20, which had been packed up in rolls of five dollars, and about \$30 in jewellery. They then disappeared over the hillside in the direction of Pokfulam.

Wong Yung continued her journey home, and about seven o'clock, accompanied by a few friends, she reported the matter at the district police station, giving a description of her assailants.

The police have taken up the matter and are making full inquiries.

## JAPAN.

## FINANCIAL OPTIMISM.

Tokio, July 31.

Shares and securities are buoyant at Tokio to-day in consequence of the announcement of the Ministerial decision to revert to drawing lots for the redemption of Exchange Bonds instead of redeeming them in the open market.

This decision, a practice which has proved unpopular, is a C. D. News.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

## AN APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH":—Dear Sir,—I should be much obliged if you would kindly allow my appeal for the Blind-borne to appear in your paper.—Yours truly,

I. GENAHR.

Hongkong, August 3rd, 1908.

[Enclosure.]

Among the sufferers of the last typhoon in Hongkong the "Blind-borne" in Kowloon deserves especially to be brought before the public, as the inmates of this institution have been made homeless by the fury of the hurricane.

For the two sisters and the seventy blind children under their care it must have been a terrible night, when the storm took off the roof of their house, and when they had a flood protection from the merciless elements in the downstairs rooms of the house, every moment expecting to be buried by the debris. At day-break you could see a long procession headed by the two sisters, marching to the Victoria Orphanage, where they were kindly allowed to stay till some temporary lodgings for the homeless children could be found.

A house has now been rented at the Hongkong side and the children are expected to move into their new house this week.

The sisters are at a loss to know what to do with their old home. It is situated at a cool and breezy point, but seems to be exposed too much to the typhoons, and the foundation does not seem to be very safe. They intend to consult an expert about the house and will decide accordingly. But whatever the decision may be this last typhoon has rushed the sisters into quite unexpected expenses, as the repairs will involve several thousands of dollars and the temporary shelter they have found costs them \$50 a month.

We bring these dry facts before the public, trusting they will appeal to the hearts of sympathisers of this institution, whose splendid service need only to be mentioned to deserve our charity.

Verily I say unto you, inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me.

Donations for the "Blind-borne" sent to the Rev. I. Genahr, 27, Bonham Road, will be duly acknowledged.

## OFFENSIVE TRADES.

## PROCEDURE AS TO FUTURE LICENCES.

Correspondence relative to the issue of offensive trade licences was laid before the Sanitary Board to-day:—

Hon. Colonial Secretary:—I have discussed this matter with the Hon. Attorney-General and we are of opinion that it will be better to let the clause in the Crown lease stand without the amendment recently authorised for the following reasons:—

(1) The Crown as landlords may not necessarily take the same views as the Sanitary Board as to the desirability of an offensive trade being carried on in a certain locality. It may be all right from a sanitary point of view, but from landlords' point of view it may be extremely undesirable that an offensive trade be carried on in that locality.

(2) The clause in the Crown lease covers more than what may be an offensive trade as described in the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance No. 1 of 1903, and a noisy trade may not necessarily be an offensive trade.

(3) The Sanitary Board have power to grant a licence to any occupier apparently without the consent of the Crown lessee, whereas the Crown is only concerned with the Crown lessee.

(4) I would therefore recommend that the following procedure be adopted in future, that on an application being made to the Sanitary Board for a licence, the matter be first referred to the C. P. O. to say if it is desirable that a licence under the Crown lease should be granted. If approved by His Excellency, a licence should be made out, and the owner informed that a licence will also be required from the Sanitary Board. The fee under the Crown lease for the Governor's signature will remain as before. In the case of any noisy trade or offensive trade not covered by the definition in the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, the old procedure to remain the same. If such cases come to the notice of the Secretary of the Sanitary Board, he should warn the Crown lessee that a licence from the Governor is necessary, even if one from the Sanitary Board is not. I regret the delay in dealing with this matter, owing to the Hon. Attorney-General being much engaged with other matters.

(Sd.) G. H. W. Land Officer.

Your Excellency—Approve the above recommendation.

(Sd.) F. H. MAY.

Hon. Colonial Secretary.—Approved. It is not, I presume, included that the applicant shall pay twice over for his licence, £5 for the Governor's signature, and a second for the S. B.'s permit.

(Sd.) F. D. LUGARD.

Land Officer.—Please note His Excellency's approval and pass to D.P.W.

(Sd.) F. H. MAY.

Hon. Colonial Secretary.—Noted and passed to the D.P.W., who should pass to the S.B. for noting.

(Sd.) G. H. W. Land Officer.

Hon. Colonial Secretary.—Noted and passed to H.S.D.

(Sd.) F. N. H. J. For D.P.W.

Hon. Colonial Secretary.—Noted. There is no fee for the S.B.'s permit.

H. S. D.

## PLAGUE-INFECTED HOUSES.

REMOVAL OF CEILINGS AND STAIR-LININGS.

At the fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board this afternoon, correspondence relative to the removal of ceilings and stair-linings from houses in districts liable to plague/infection, was considered. The correspondence follows:—

Sanitary Department,

Hongkong, 1st July, 1908.

Sir,—I have the honour to address you on the subject of the removal of ceilings and stair-linings from houses in districts liable to plague/infection, with a view to obtaining legal power to enforce the removal of the same, subject to proper compensation, and to the provision in the estimates of a vote for granting such compensation.

(1) I attach a short memorandum from the Medical Officer of Health on this subject. At present, the removal of such structures lies in the discretion of the Medical Officer of Health, and only when definite proof of rat infestation can be proved. This demolition in conjunction with cleansing and disinfection of premises has made cleansing, rat-catching, etc., most unpopular, and I am of opinion that if it was dissociated from such cleansing and rat-catching operations, and proper compensation granted, that this most necessary and plague measure could be carried out systematically and without inhibition.

(2) The India Plague Commission has drawn the conclusion that the epidemic is directly due to the *mus rattus* *pestifer*. The *mus rattus* is essentially a house rat; it is largely a grain-eating animal; it is a climbing animal as compared with the *mus decumanus*, which is a burrowing animal; its nests are found chiefly in little disturbed accumulations of material in recesses, etc. In Hongkong, the recesses of ceilings and stair-linings are admirably suited for rat-breeding places of this species of rats, as they cannot then be disturbed, and there is abundance of evidence to show that they do use such places for these purposes.

(3) I would, therefore, recommend that power be taken by legislation to compel the demolition of such structures throughout the town, except with special permission being granted in cases where such ceilings, etc., are made absolutely ratproof. Compensation should be granted for value of such ceilings destroyed—I have, etc.

C. McI. MESSER,

Head, Sanitary Department.

[Enclosure.]

Head, Sanitary Department.—The establishment by the Indian Plague Commission of the relationship of rats to plague make it clear that ceilings and stair-linings, where house rats find shelter, should be demolished.

This is done here now to some extent in virtue of the powers given by the bye-laws for prevention and mitigation of epidemic, etc., diseases.

I have, however, met with considerable difficulty in this work owing to the removal of ceilings being left to the discretion of the M. O. H. I would like to have every ceiling in the city removed, but when confronted with the question of deciding on such removal in any particular place, I have naturally tried to find justification for their removal by evidence of rat runs in the house, a rat caught there, etc. It frequently happens that I cannot bring in support of my wish to remove a ceiling any definite evidence of this kind, and yet I know that every ceiling may be a rat shelter.

There is naturally a deal of opposition to the removal of a nicely-painted wood ceiling in a well-kept house. Hence, if I give orders for the ceiling to be removed, the owners and tenants associate their annoyance directly with the disinfection ordered by the M. O. H., and this leads to a discouraging hiding of plague cases and prevention of rat-catching work.

I think it is very desirable that this work of ceiling, etc., removal, should be dissociated from actual disinfection as much as possible.

To effect this, I beg to suggest that the Government consider the question of ordering a systematic removal of ceilings, etc., in the City, and in order to secure the co-operation of property owners, of offering sufficient compensation to enable the property to be put into proper repair on account of the unsightly appearance left after these removals.

There may be some cases where ceilings could be allowed on condition that they were so constructed as to permit of a man entering the space above them to fill up rat holes. This was done in Beaconsfield Arcade in 1906.

(Sd.) W. PEARSE.

30.7.08.

H. S. D.—A—Provide in Estimates vote for what sum? B—Is there already power to prevent the erection of such structures?

C—How many houses do you calculate will be affected?

(Sd.) C. C.

Hon. Colonial Secretary.—

A—As much as can be spared. \$10,000 could be easily expended in one year.

B—Yes. Once a ceiling is taken down it cannot be put up again without the permission of the building authority. See P.H. and B.O. 1903-1908, section 121, and addition in regard to ceilings.

C—Roughly, 3,000 to 4,000. In several months' time, I shall be able to state definitely as I have directed the District Inspectors to report the existence of ceilings and stair-linings on their next round of inspection.

(Sd.) C. McI. MESSER,

H. S. D.

Head, Sanitary Department.—By making removal of ceilings, part of general cleansing for prevention of plague, the Board has power to do what you want as far as ceilings are concerned. You cannot, however, insist on compensation, which would probably be payable if compensation is paid.

It is obviously undesirable to amend the law to the further powers as suggested by you. If in doubt, consult Crown Solicitor. If he agrees in my view, your best course will be to consult the Board. If they approve the policy, I will submit to His Excellency, on the point of fact.

(Sd.) F. H. MAY.

27.08.

The following minutes were appended:—  
Mr. Humphreys:—An excellent scheme, but is the time to force new tax on the Colony? I take it that any scheme which involves compensation means additional taxation.

Mr. Lau Chu Pak:—I think the Chinese shopkeepers and Hong people would object to the removal of ceilings. In many cases, the ceilings were put up by the tenants, and not by the owners, as a part of the ornamental arrangement of their shops. Chinese houses are so peculiarly constructed that, without ceilings and stair-linings, it would be impossible to prevent dust and dirt falling from an upper to a lower floor, and, moreover, the underides of the floors look so ugly. It is true that these objections as compared with the importance of wiping out plague are almost nothing, but still, it would be desirable to avoid friction and hardship by formulating such a scheme as to meet all these objections. Before recommending the Government to take action in the matter, a committee should be appointed to go into the question thoroughly.

## MARKET AT ABERDEEN.

## PROPOSED ERECTION.

The following correspondence was considered at the meeting of the Sanitary Board this afternoon:—

Public Works Department,

Hongkong, 7th October, 1907.

Sir,—I beg to report that the Medical Officer of Health has suggested to me that a public market should be constructed at Aberdeen. He thinks that it would be a great advantage to the inhabitants to have such a place, if the site chosen were easy of access to the bulk of the population.

I concur in his opinion; but, before taking any steps in the matter, I have to inquire whether the suggestion meets with the approval of the Government.

The market need only be of a very inexpensive nature, and the cost might perhaps be delayed out of "Miscellaneous Works" for 1908—I have, etc.

(Sd.) W. CHATHAM,

D. P. W.

The Honourable The Colonial Secretary.

Hon. Colonial Secretary.—I attach a tracing showing a site for the market, with water frontage and in a central position for Aberdeen and Apichau.

The site would be reclaimed from the fore-shore, and would be surfaced with concrete and protected from sun and rain by a matched roof. The total cost is estimated at \$2,000.

(Sd.) W. C.

19.10.07.

For Excellency.—This might be brought up to 1/5/58 to see how Miscellaneous Works vote then stands. I doubt whether there will be funds to meet this charge.

(Sd.) F. H. MAY.

31.10.07.

Hon. Colonial Secretary.—Yes.

(Sd.) F. D. LUGARD.

11.10.07.

Hon. Treasurer.—How does the Miscellaneous Vote stand?

(Id.) C. C.

16.08.

Hon. Colonial Secretary.

Voted ..... \$35,000  
Expended ..... 17,416  
Balance on 1/6 ..... \$17,584

(Id.) A. M. T.

16.08.

Hon. D.P.W.—Do you advise that the work should be commenced now and adhere to the \$100 estimate?

(Id.) C. C.

16.10.

Hon. Colonial Secretary.—In C. S. O. 219/08 you will see that this vote of \$35,000 pledged to the extent of nearly \$33,000 (the balance at the Treasury at date does not convey any idea of the state of the vote.)

This leaves about \$2,000 only for necessary small items of expenditure to the end of the year, which are always cropping up. This vote cannot stand the expenditure estimated for this market.

(Id.) P. N. H. J.

16.08.

Hon. D.P.W.—In that case, do you recommend it for inclusion in the 1909 Estimates?

(Id.) G. C.

16.08.

Hon. Colonial Secretary.—Yes, but it is more a matter for the Sanitary Board.

(Id.) P. N. H. J.

16.08.

A.C.S.—The Sanitary Board will make various recommendations with the Estimates. Keep till they do.

(Sd.) F. H. MAY.

16.08.

Hon. Colonial Secretary.—No recommendation has been made in connection with estimate. Is it to be referred to the Board?

(Sd.) R. C.

17.7.08.

Head Sanitary Department.—You might ascertain whether the Board recommend a market at Aberdeen.

(Sd.) F. H. MAY.

17.7.08.

Mr. A. Shelton Hooper minutes.—I think the market should be carried.

Mr. Lau Chu Pak.—I agree with Mr. Hooper.

## A MORTGAGE DISPUTE.

## CLAIM FOR \$150,000.

A case having reference to the question of a mortgage was opened in the Supreme Court, this morning, before the Chief Justice (Sir Francis Pigott). The Hip On Insurance Exchange and Loan Co., Ltd., and the Hongkong and Manila Yuen Sheng Exchange and Trading Company, Ltd., sued Li Po Yung and Li Po Kam, of Alexandra Building, to recover the sum of \$150,000, which the plaintiff firms alleged was the balance of principal, interest and costs due after deducting proceeds of sale and payments on account under a mortgage dated 20th January, 1905, made between Li Po Kam, the defendant, of the one part, and Yu Yuk Chi and Li Po Kwal, of the other part, to secure repayment of \$150,000 and interest, which the mortgagees jointly and severally covenanted to pay and which sum and the securities therefor were duly transferred to the plaintiff by deed dated 22nd July, 1905, and made between Yu Yuk Chi and Li Po Kwal of the first part, Li Tsung Pak of the second part, and the plaintiffs of the third part.

Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Mr. McNeill, a new barrister recently from Shanghai, instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley (Crown Solicitor) represent the plaintiffs. Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. D. Atkinson, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appears for Li Po Kam, whilst Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. G. K. Ball Branton, represents the other defendant, Li Po Yung.

The claim of the plaintiffs was that by an indenture of mortgage, dated 20th January, 1905, the defendant and Li Po Kam, as mortgagees, in consideration of certain parties named Yu Yuk Chi and Li Po Kwal, as mortgagees, assisting one Li Tsung Pak, the brother of the defendant, and of Li Po Kam, in the settlement of his affairs and in payment of his debts, agreed that they would, on the 20th January, 1905, repay to the mortgagees all sums of money not exceeding \$150,000 as should have been expended by the mortgagees. Li Po Kam assigned as security certain lands. A sum of \$150,000 was paid to the plaintiffs in respect of the debt of Li Tsung Pak, and by consent, Yu Yuk Chi and Li Po Kwal, transferred to the plaintiffs all their rights under the indenture of mortgage, the interest being reduced from twelve per cent to eleven and a half per cent. The sum of \$150,000 had not been repaid, but the defendant had paid \$1,312.50 as interest. The plaintiffs, on 31st October, 1906, sold the property for \$150,000, but had to pay the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank some \$50,661.50 for principal, interest, and costs on their mortgage for \$50,000. The defendant owed the plaintiffs a balance of \$90,000.52.

The defendant denied that the transfer to the plaintiffs was made with his consent. He did not either consent to a reduction in the rate of interest. In November, 1905, he commenced an action which was withdrawn upon the plaintiff agreeing not to hold him liable in respect of the mortgage.

The second defendant, Li Po Yung's defence, was that he was unaware what sum, if any, had been paid by Yu Yuk Chi and Li Po Kwal, and that the mortgage of 20th January, 1905, and the transfer of July 22nd, 1905, were in no case valid for more than the sums already paid on the later date. He further stated that the sale made was not a real sale, but a pretended transaction at a gross under-value whereby the plaintiffs had acquired the property at a price less than two-thirds of its real value. He denied also any indebtedness to the plaintiffs because they had agreed to release him from all liability.

This defendant entered a counter-claim, that the sale be set aside and that the plaintiffs pay him \$150,000 which they received under the mortgage.

This claim met with an absolute denial from the plaintiffs who denied that the sale was a pretended one, alleging that the sale was made to Kwok Yik Ting in good faith and for the highest price obtainable, \$150,000, which had been paid to them.

Mr. Pollock then proceeded to give the particulars of the case, which was adjourned.

## ETHIOLOGY AND EPIDEMIOLOGY OF PLAGUE.

## A SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE INDIAN PLAGUE COMMISSION.

This short summary of the work of the Indian Plague Commission has been circulated for perusal by the members of the Sanitary Board. It contains, in a brief form, the work and conclusion of the Plague Commission as printed in the various extra plague numbers of the *Journal of Hygiene*. Extra copies have been ordered, and on their arrival, each member of the Board will be given a copy.

Mr. A. Shelton Hooper minutes:—This work will be very useful.

Mr. Lau Chu Pak:—I suggest that such a useful book should be translated into Chinese and given to the lecturers of the Tung Wah Branch Hospital for their guidance in preaching.

A SITTING of the London Bankruptcy Court was held on 2nd ult. before Mr. Registrar Brougham, for the public examination of Charles Emmrich Esq., late of 98 and 101, Leadenhall-street, E.C., whose accounts show total liabilities £2,338 and a deficiency of £1,785. In reply to Mr. Daniel Williams (Official Receiver), the debtor stated that he came over from China in 1905, and had since been interested in the Eastern Asia Trading Association, the Anglo-China Trade Journal, the *Importers*, the *Oriental Store Company*, Limited, the *Russian Transport Company*, the *Lopinski Gold Mining Syndicate*, and other undertakings. He had also been concerned in various accommodation bill transactions, in respect of which a liability of £1,785 rested upon the estate at the date of the meeting.

The examination was concluded.

THE PEACEMAKER OF THE WORLD.

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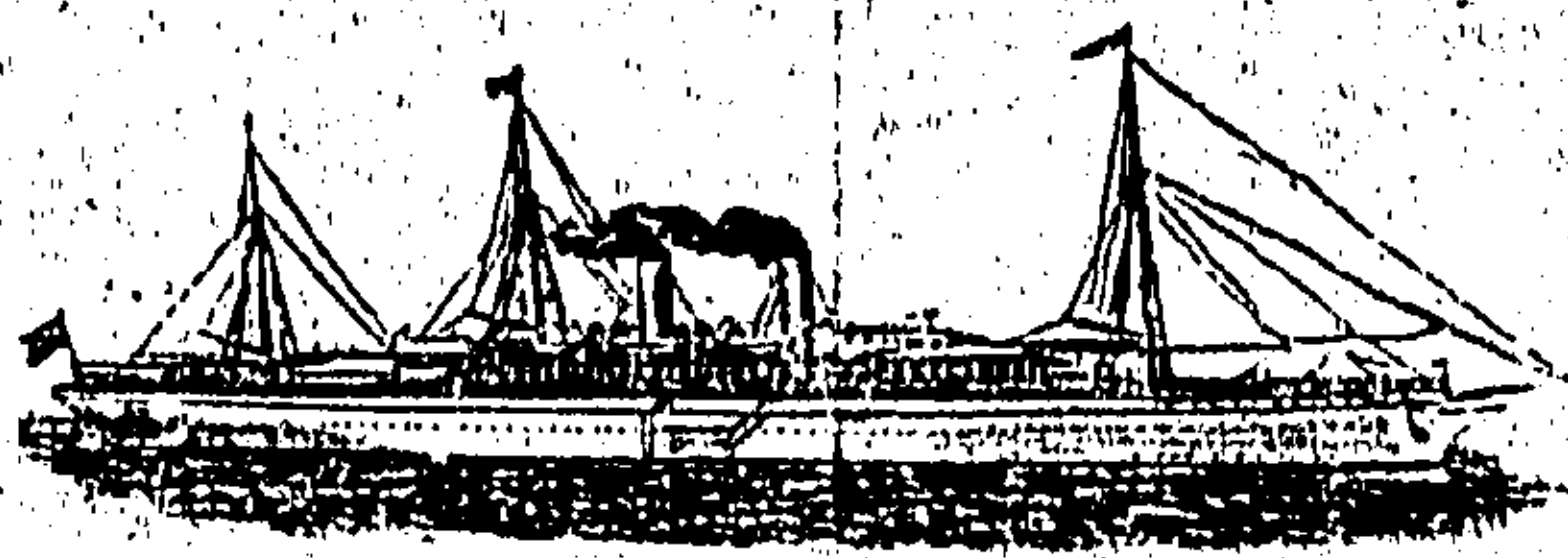
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Collard	- \$480	\$600
Broadwood	225	400
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Ow Make	250	800
Krauss	- 400	600</



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ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

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The only Line that maintains a Regular Eight days Service of under 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 3 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

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PROPOSED SAILINGS.	(Subject to Alteration).
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"GLENFARG".....3,700.....SATURDAY, Aug. 8th.....Sept. 6th	
"EMPRESS OF INDIA".....6,000.....SATURDAY, Aug. 15th.....Sept. 5th	
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN".....6,000.....SATURDAY, Sept. 5th.....Sept. 26th	
"LENNOX".....3,700.....FRIDAY, Sept. 11th.....Oct. 10th	
"EMPRESS OF CHINA".....6,000.....SATURDAY, Sept. 26th.....Oct. 17th	
"MONTEAGLE".....6,165.....SATURDAY, Oct. 3rd.....Oct. 29th	

S.S. "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" are Freighters only and do not carry Passengers. "EMPRESS" steamships depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M.

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THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC with the Company's New Palatial "EMPRESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class.....via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £71.10.

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R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries "Intermediate" Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

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For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to:

W. ORADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, &c., Corner Pedder Street and Praya, Opposite Black Pier.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	"YATSHING"	WED'DAY, 5th Aug., Noon.
TIENSIN	"CHEONGSHING"	THURSDAY, 6th Aug., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	THURSDAY, 6th Aug., Noon.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	FRIDAY, 7th August, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE	"FOOKSANG"	FRIDAY, 14th August, Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	FRIDAY, 14th Aug., 4 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN. Occurring 24 Days.

The steamers "Kinsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai, and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days to Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD., General Managers.

Telephone No. 61, Hongkong, 4th August, 1908.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG.....	"CHIHLEI".....	5th Aug., daylight.
WEIHAWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN.....	"KUBIKHOW".....	5th " 4 P.M.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI.....	"KIUKIANG".....	6th " "
AMOI, CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG.....	"KWEIYANG".....	8th " "
MANILA.....	"TEAN".....	11th " "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA and AUSTRALIA.....	"CHANGSHA".....	2nd Sept.

MANILA and TIENSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Reduced Saloon Fares, Single and Return, to Manila and Australia.

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## HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon midships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA  
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Dates
ZAFIRO.....	3540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 8th August, at Noon.
RUBI.....	3540	Almond	"	SATURDAY, 15th August, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1908.

## Shipping—Steamers.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

EXTRA SAILING EUROPEAN LINE.

FOR GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

THE Co's Newly Built Passenger Steamer

## "KAMO MARU"

(Tons 9,000 gross reg., Captain F. L. Sommer), will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, 12th August, at Daylight.

Every known comfort provided on board for travellers: First class staterooms amidships comprising ordinary Two-Berth Cabins, Single Berth Cabins and Full Suite. Elegant Dining Saloon, Drawing Room, Special Hall and Smoking Room. Electric Light and Electric Fans throughout. Barber Saloon, Dark Room and Laundry. Doctor and Stewardess. Unexcelled service.

Cheapest passage rates to Europe and around the world. For further particulars apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1908.

665

## HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

AMERICAN-ASIATIC  
STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the MALABAR COAST.)

S.S. "MONTROSE".....On 11th August, 1908.

For freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1908.

666

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOI AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN,"

Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 7th instant, 2 o'clock P.M.

A reduction of 20% on First Class Fares to Fochow, will be made during the Months of July, August and September.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1908.

726

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE

Connecting at Tacoma with

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY

COMPANY.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all

Overland Common Points in the United

States of America and Canada, and also

for the principal ports in Mexico, and

Central and South America.

THE Steamship

"MARMORA,"

Captain G. H. C. Weston, R.N.R., carrying His

Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this

for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 8th

August, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo

for the above Ports in connection with the

Company's S.S. "Himalaya," 7,000 tons, from

Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which

vessel is secured before departure from Hong-

kong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France,

and Tea for London (under arrangement)

will be transhipped at Colombo into the

Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles

and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will

be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S.

"Marmora," due in London on 20th September,

1908.

Parcels will be received at this Office until

4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents

and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

F. J. ABBOTT,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1908.

7

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE

AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR,"

Capt. A. Stewart, will be despatched for the

above Ports on THURSDAY, the 6th inst., at

Noon, instead of as previously notified.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation

for Passengers, and is installed throughout

with Electric Light and carries a duly certified

Doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1908.

694

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD

FOR LONDON, HAMBURG AND

ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"FLINTSHIRE"

will be despatched for the above Ports on or

about the 25th August, 1908.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1908.

686

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG".....Capt. H. W. WALKER.

"KWONG SAI".....Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every

evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every

evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled

Accommodation for First Class Passengers and

are fitted throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans

in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey.....\$4.

Meals.....\$1.25 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of

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Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,

and

SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD.,

No. 1, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1907.

11

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET  
PRICES.

Corrected 31st July, 1908, per 5 Mts.

## BUTCHER MEAT.

	Cents.
Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa B	18
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	18
" Roast—Ship	18
" Breast—Ngau Lam	13
" Soup, Tong Yuk	15
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	18
" Sirloin—Ngau Lau	28
" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chaung	26
Bullock's Brains—, Know..... per set	10
" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li..... each	50
" Corned—Ham Ngau Li.....	58
" Head—Ngau Tau	80
" Heart—Ngau Sum..... per lb	12
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	18
" Feet—Ngau Keok	7
" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu.....	17
" Tail—Ngau Mei	10
" Liver—Ngau Con	12
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To.....	7
Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai-	\$1.00
tau-keok..... set	
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pai Kwat	22
" Leg—Yeung Pei	22
" Shoulder—Yeung Shau	20
Pigs' Chlings—Chi cheong	24
" Brins—Chi Know..... per set	2
" Feet—Chi Keok.....	12
" Fry—Chi Chak	10
" Head—Chi Kow	12
" Heart—Chi Sum..... each	9
" Kidneys—Chi Yiu..... pair	30
" Liver—Chi Kon	30
" Pork Chop—Chi Pai Kwat	23
" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	1
" Leg—Chu Pei	23
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	18
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau	50
" Keok	50
" Heart—Yeung Sum..... each	6
" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	10
" Liver—Yeung Con.....	22
Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai	22
" Suet Beef—Sang Ngau Yau	20
" Mutton—Sang Yeung Yau	24
Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk	20
" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong	20

## POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai	30
Cheongs, Large, Small—Sin Kai	32
Ducks—Aun	22
Doves—Pan Kau	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tau	24
Fowls, Canton—Kai	32
" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	32
Geese—Ngo	16
Geese, Wild Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ye	16
Ngo	16
Musk Deer—Wong Keng..... each	1
Hare—To Chai	1
Partridge—Che Khoo	1
Pheasants—Shan Kai	1
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup	26
" Hoihow—Hoihow Pak Kup	22
Quail—Um Chun	28
Rice Birds—Wo Fa Cheuk	1
Snipe—Sa Chai	1
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung	60
" Hen—, Na	45
Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sei-ai	1
Teal, Shanghai, Sei Ap Chai	1
Wild Ducks Canton—Sang Shing Sui	1

## FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	11
Bream—Bin Yu	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	20
Carp—Li Yu	22
Catfish—Chik Yu	15
Codfish—Mun Yu	16
Crabs—Hoi	14
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	20
Dab—Sa Mang Yu	12
Dace—Wong Mei Lun	11
Dog Fish—Titi To Sa	10
Eels, Congor—Hoi Man Yu	16
" Fresh water—Tam Sei Yu	18
" Yellow—Wong Siu	31
Frogs—Tien Kai	36
Garoupa—Sek Pan	20
Gidgeon—Pak Kup Yu	13
Herrings—Tao Pak	22
Hallbut—Cheung Kwan Yu	28
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	20
Loach—Wo Yu	35
Lobsters—Lung Ha	31
Mackerel—Chai Yu	16
Monk Fish—Men Yu	33
Mullet—Chai Yu	24
Oysters—Sang Hoo	24
Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu	18
Perch—Tat Loo	10
Pike—Fa Pau, Poong	10
Plaice—Pan Yu	20
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	24
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	31
Prawns—Ming Ha	56
Ray—Pai Pa Sa	10
Rock Fish—Sek Kan Kung	17
Roach—Chin Yu	56
Sole, (Oven), fresh water—Ma Yu	40

Shark—Sa Yu	250
Shale—Po Yu	11
Shrimps—Ha	28
Snapper—Lap Yu	2







